Oats for Hay.

The season thus far has been a little cold for Indian corn, but it could hardly have been better for oats. This grain seems to delight in cold weather, and succeeds better at the north than in southern latitudes. The crop is peculiarly subjected to rust, often blasting just as the grain begins to fill, especially if the weather is extremely hot and showery at that time. In southern New England, where hay sells nearly twice as high as in the more northern portions, oats, as a grain crop, have become more and more unpopular from year to year, till at the present time probably more than half that are sown are intended more for fodder than for the grain. Some farmers let them stand till the grain will pay for thrashing, but cut while the straw is yet green. Others cut when in bloom, and thus get the hay when it is in its best condition for feeding. Oats have usually been grown on old ground where corn or potatoes have been cultivated one or more seasons. A few farmers make a practice of manuring oats the same spring they are sown, but usually this crop is compelled to feed upon manure already in the soil, such as has been applied to previous crops and not wholly consumed. In unfavorable seasons, when the weather is hot and damp, oats are thought to do best under such treatment; but in a season like the present they do equally well upon newly plowed land, and with a fair dressing of stable manure.

For the past two years we have made special efforts toward raising upon the farm all the fodder to be used by the stock kept, and in order to do this have experimented in various ways. Among other experiments, we have tried growing oats for fodder upon old mowing fields, which were producing too little hay for profit. The land has been plowed in the autumn, after the hay crop was secured. Then it is harrowed fine and smooth, during the leisure be-tween harvesting and other work. Before winter the soil may be made to look almost like an old field, providing the plowing and harrowing is thoroughly done. Manure of some kind is applied before the ground freezes, and if convenient is cultivated lightly into the soil.

Early in spring, as soon as the soil is dry enough to work well, it is cultivated thoroughly and sowed to oats, at the rate of from four to five bushels per acre. If the grain is small, four bushels may be enough, but otherwise five would be better. This will give straw nearly as fine as ordinary stout timothy. It is easily cured, and, when cut early and well cured, makes hay that is better than timothy and red top, which are allowed to stand till dead ripe. We have had nearly five acres of such oats this season, most of which has been grown upon greensward, and the result has been quite equal to our highest anticipations, Two fields were manured with Brighton fertilizers, applied in the fall, after the ground froze, and left exposed during the winter, and with no perceptible loss from such exposure, even though upon land somewhat subject to washing. More labor is required for growing su we should claim that such labor pays.

It would seem that land producing two or three crops of grain in a season, each being fairly manured and the stubble plowed in must be gaining in fertility. It certainly improves in mechanical condition, being light and exceedingly mellow. We doubt if oats, as a fodder crop, are yet appreciated according to their real merits .- New England

Household Hints.

SCROFULA .- A tea made of ripe, dried whortleberries, and drank in place of water, is a sure and speedy cure for scrofulous difficulties, however bad.

FOR REMOVING PAINT FROM WOOD .-Mix one pound of washing soda and two pounds of unslacked lime, and if the paint is very strong on the wood, add half a pound of potash. Mix these ingredients well together, and dilute with

the purpose than the tops of old cotton day evening saw a company of the stockings, and these should be boiled in gypsies gathered around an open tent, a mixture of new milk and hartshorn powder for about five minutes, rinsing candle at each end. Thursday noon them as soon as they are taken out for a moment in cold water, and dry them before the fire. With these rags rub the cemetery. Rev. F. W. Harriman read plate briskly as soon as it has been well most beautiful, deep polish will be pro- natural signs of grief and affection, but duced, and the plate will require nothing | without any extravagant demonstrations. more than merely to be dusted with a Finding that many of the tribe were leather or dry, soft cloth before it is accustomed to attend the worship of the again put upon the table.

green tomatoes, ten white onions, six green peppers, one small box of mustard, two quarts of vinegar, one and onehalf pints of salt, one-half pound white mustard seed, one-quarter pound whole cloves, one tablespoonful black pepper; cut onions and tomatoes in thin slices, and chop peppers thin; make layers of them in a large stone pot, and sprinkle a little salt on each layer. Let them stand twenty-four hours, and then drain off the brine. Put tomatoes, onions and peppers in a preserving kettle, sprinkling on each layer the mustard-seed, spice, and pepper, and so on to fill the kettle. The box of mustard should be thoroughly fixed in the vinegar, and thrown into the kettle after everything else is in. Stew slowly over a moderate fire for three-

quarters of an hour. How to Preserve Ice.—The following method of preserving it is highly recommended, and is certainly worth trying: Cut a piece of flannel about nine inches square, and secure it by ligature round the mouth of an ordinary tumbler, so as to leave a cup-shaped depression of flannel within the tumble to about half its depth. In the flannel cup so constructed pieces of ice may be pre-served many hours, all the longer if a piece of flannel from four to five inches square be used as a loose cover to the form. ice cups. Cheap flannel, with compara-tively open meshes, is preferable, as the water easily drains through it and the ice is thus kept quite dry. When good flannel with close texture is employed, a small hole must be made in the bottom of the flannel cup, otherwise it holds the water, and facilitates the melting of the ice. Placed in a cup of this kind, two ounces of ice has been known to last for nine or ten hours.

Mr. Lester, of Providence, R. I., says that when he was a boy ten or twelve who is neither capable of receiving who is neither capable of receiving vears of age, he was one day standing in Market square with his grandfather, when four Irishmen came up, one of whom asked the distance to Pawtucket. He was told by the old gentleman that it was about four miles. "Well, faith," said Pat, in a mock tone of encouragement to his three tired companions, "that's not bad at all-only a mile quick reply, "I want to see meself there and return at night are daily processions injured, and they are all recovering the most of anybody!"

Some years ago a young man, holding deprive himself of life by snapping a says: leaded pistol at his head. Each time the pistol missed fire. A friend entering his room shortly afterward, he requested him to fire it out of the window; it then went off without any difficulty. Satisfied thus that the weapon had been duly primed and loaded, the yourg man sprang up, exclaiming:

"I must be preserved for something great," and from that moment gave up the idea of suicide, which, for some time previous, had been uppermost in his thoughts. That young man afterward became Lord Clive. .

Two brothers were on one occasion walking together, when a violent storm of thunder and lightning overtook them. One was struck dead on the spot; the other was spared, else would the name of the great reformer, Martin Luther, have been unknown to mankind.

Bacon, the sculptor, when a tender boy of five years old, fell into the pit of a soap-boiler, and must have perished, had not a workman, just entering the yard, observed the top of his head.

When Oliver Cromwell was an infant, monkey snatched him from his cradle, leaped with him from a garret window, and ran along the leads of the house. The utmost alarm was excited among the inmates, and various were the devices used to rescue the child from the guardianship of his newly-found protector. All were unavailing; his would-be rescners had lost courage, and were in despair of ever seeing the baby alive again, when the monkey quietly retraced its steps, and deposited its burden safely on the bed. On a subsequent occasion, the waters had well-nigh quenched his insatiable ambition. He fell into a deep pond, from drowning in which a clergyman named Johnson was the sole instrument of his rescue.

At the siege of Leicester, a young soldier, about seventeen years of age, was drawn out for sentinel duty. One of his comrades was very anxious to take his place. No objection was made, and this man went. He was shot dead while on guard. The young man first drawn, afterward became the author of the "Pilgrim's Progress."

Doddridge, when born, was so weakly an infant he was believed to be dead. A nurse, standing by, fancied she saw some signs of vitality. Thus the feeble spark of life was saved from being extinuished, and an eminent author preserved to the world.

John Wesley, when a child, was only just preserved from fire. Almost the moment after he was rescued, the roof of the house where he had been fell in. Of Philip Henry, a similar instance

Many years have now elapsed since three subalterns might have been seen struggling in the water off St. Helena; one of them, peculiarly helpless, was fast succumbing. He was saved to live as Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Well-

The life of John Newton is but the history of marvelous deliverances. As a friends on board of a man-of-war. crops than for cutting the hay upon old arrived too late; the boat in which his run-out fields, but from our experience friends had gone was capsized and all its occupants drowned. On another occasion, when tide-surveyor in the port of Liverpool, some business had detained him, to the great surprise of those who were in the habit of observing his undeviating punctuality. He went out in the boat, as heretofore, to inspect a ship, which blew up before he reached her. Had he left the shore a few moments sooner, he must have perished with the the rest on board.

> Gypsy Burial and Baptism. A recent number of the Boston Her-

camped near Yalesville, Conn. They are under the leadership of two men named Allen and Broadway, have a good character for honesty from the neighbors, and appear to be a superior kind of tribe. One of their infants died last week, and Mr. Church, a local undertaker, was secured to make PLATE RAGS.—Nothing is better for arrangements for the funeral. Wednesin which lay the little coffin with a they came in procession, with four or five wagons, to the West Meriden service at the grave and made an adwashed and dried after daily use. A dress. The parents exhibited all the Church of England (more or less) when GREEN TOMATO PICKLES.—One peck at home in "the old country," and several of the women expressing a years they averaged only one per cent. wish to have their children baptized, of the corn produced. Mr. Harriman visited their camp Friday afternoon and held a service, which was certainly a novel sight to all who witnessed it. On a little knoll, retired from the tents and shaded by an oak tree, was placed a wagon seat, covered with white and bearing a beautiful china bowl filled with water. Around this improvised table stood the gypsies and a number of visitors, making a company of about fifty persons, Mr. Harriman baptized seven children. one of them only five days old, and addressed the elders on the practical duties and responsibilities of parents. The gypsies were reverent and attentive, and expressed much gratitude for the interest taken in them and their children. Within the week the gypsy camp has been the scene of birth and

> Thoughts for Saturday Night. Reason is a very light rider and is

easily shook off. How sad a sight is human happiness to those whose thoughts can pierce beyond an hour.

from delusion. The surest sign of age is loneliness.

While one finds company in himself and his pursuits he cannot grow old, whatever his years may be. The severest punishment of any injury is the consciousness of having done it;

and no one but the guilty knows the withering pains of repentance. There cannot live a more unhappy

pleasures nor sensible of doing them to

In youth grief comes with a rush and overflow, but it dries up, too, like the torrent. In the winter of life it remains a miserable pool, resisting all the skin like fire as it went. The hired evaporation.

A thousand wheels of labor are turned of love and duty.

Nicknaming Professors. A correspondent of the New York

a subordinate position in the East India | Fvening Post writes from Easton, Pa., Company's service, twice attempted to about the University students there. He The facetiousness of the students displays itself in the nicknames which they bestow upon their instructors. Dr. March, who stands at the head of the corps of instructors here, and is one of

the ablest Anglo-Saxon and philological scholars on either side of the Atlantic, is yclept "Shanghai." That the worthy doctor is familiar with his own sobriquet is evident, for one of his little boys, when asked who he was, answered: "I am little Shanghai." The late Dr. Coffin, whose loss is still keenly felt by the institution, was called "Old Spookie," and his son "Young Spookie," from an awkward habit they had of turning up among the students at unexpected times and places. An anecdote is told of the doctor which is characteristic of him, for he was at heart a modest and retiring, even a timid, man. He had missed several chickens from his roosts, and suspected a student who was boarding himself in his own room. He planned a surprise for the culprit at his meal one day; but the young thief, seeing him coming, hastened with his ill-gotten poultry to his bedside, and was on his knees in the act of concealing it when the doctor broke in upon him. The good doctor beat a hasty retreat, exclaiming at the same time: "I beg a thousand pardons; I did not mean to interrupt you in your devotions!" Dr. Porter, a professor of natural sciences, a friend of Dr. Leidy, of Philadelphia, is familiarly known among the boys as "Bugs." In many cases this affectionate nomenclature is formed by taking the first syllable of the name and adding to it an "ie," after the fashion of the young ladies; thus, Professor Bloomberg is known "Bloomie," and tutor Diefenderfer as "Diefie." Numerous laughable instances have occurred where some freshman, in his innocence and ignorance, has accosted a professor by one of these latter names. It would be doing the students injustice to think that these names are used out of any disrespect. This is one of the ways the boys have of divesting their instructors of the grim terrors which invest them in the class-room. The students, however, do not seem to fail in recognizing the eternal fitness of things, for now that Dr. Coffin is dead, the old jesting name of "Spookie" is laid aside, and you will not hear the roughest boy among them making use

The Value of Corn as Food. The Milwaukee Milling Journal believes that the economic value of corn as fodder for the human family is underrated, and presents the following reasons

for its theory: Wheat is the dearest food consumed by mankind, and when the comparative value and cheapness of the different grains is more thoroughly understood, the singular fact will be developed that there is as much caste in food as in the human race that is supported by it. Scarcity and high cost of wheat will eventually force nations and individuals youth he had agreed to accompany some to learn that the moral and financial elevation of the masses depends upor ald says: Six families of gypsies are en-\$1.07 per bushel each pound of nourish-

ment costs 20.61c. The corn crop of the United States equals the wheat crop of the civilized world, while forty per cent. of the latter cannot raise sufficient for their own wants. The deficiency in the United States wheat crop for 1876 exceeded the entire export of 1875, while our exports wheat cannot be claimed as a sole dependence from the rapidly increasing population of the world. Corn must before many years be consumed as a partial substitute, at least, for wheat, and the better the quality of the grain, and the more perfect the process of preparing it for food, the quicker will come the enlarged demand. This is in part confirmed by the fact that our exports of a very gay appearance.—Tokio (Japan) 1876 were three per cent, for our whole crop, while for the twelve preceding

Water in the Moon. the aspect of the moon, the Academy would take him to Killarney. He did mentions some of the reasons for be- not happen to be watching the movelieving that water cannot remain on its ments of the locomotives and suddenly his surface as a liquid. Day and night on the moon are each a fortnight long. On thought which caused him to recolthen ight side any water would be lect that he had ten minutes to spare. frozen solid. When the sun's rays melted this ice in a lunar morning, there would be no liquid produced, but in- see in that time. The royal hospital stead an invisible vapor. If we assume that the moon has an atmosphere of a hundreth of the density of our air, the building in a few minutes. He returned boiling point of water on the moon is forty-two and a half degrees Fahrenheit. take his place in the train. He there-But if Regnault's estimate be correct, and the moon's atmosphere has only a three-hundreth of the density of our air, the boiling point of water on the moon is below the melting point of ice; and, therefore, no water could make its appearance on the moon's surface. There is a wide field for conjecture, however, as to the changes which might take place in ice and glaciers under such strange conditions. The notion that

During a recent thunder storm which occurred in the night, the residence belonging to Mr. Theodore Studebaker, in Keg Creek Township, Iowa, was struck by lightning, and every member of the family, all of whom had retired to bed, were more or less injured. Mr. Studebaker had his right leg badly burned from his hip to his foot. His wife had the left side of her face completely blis- fuse to take it except in cans, securely labeled tered by the subtle fluid. In the same room their little son was sleeping in a label. trundle bed, and at the time was lying on his back, in which position he re-ceived a very severe shock, the fluid striking him apparently on the chin, and running down the front of his body, passed off from both his feet, scorching the skin like fire as it went. The hired man, who was sleeping in another apart. man, who was sleeping in another apartment, was momentarily rendered insensiapiece for us." "Whom do you want by dear affections and kept in motion ble, and for some time after consciousto see in Pawtucket?" inquired Mr. by self-sacrificing endurance; and the ness was restored was unable to speak a Lester, senior. "Be jabers," was the crowds that pour forth in the morning word. Not one of them was fatally

ENGLISH KINGS.

How Some of England's Rulers Died. William the Conqueror died from his enormous fat, from drink, and from the violence of his passions.

poor stags that he hunted. Henry the First died of giuttony. Henry the Second died of a broken heart, occasioned by the bad conduct of his children.

Richard Cœur de Lion died like the animal from which his heart was named, by an arrow from an archer.

John died, nobody knows how, but it is said of chagrin, which, we suppose, is another term for a dose of hellebore. Henry the Third is said to have died a natural death.

Edward the First is likewise said to have died of a "natural sickness," which it would puzzle all of the college of physicians to denominate.

Edward the Second was most barbar-

ously murdered by ruffians employed by his own mother. Edward the Third died of dotage, and Richard the Second of starvation, the

very reverse of George the Fourth. Henry the Fourth is said to have died "of fits, caused by uneasiness," and uneasiness in palaces in those times was a

very common complaint. Henry the Fifth is said to have died "of a painful affliction, prematurely." This is a courtly phrase for getting rid

of a king. Henry the Sixth died in prison, by means known then only to his jailer, and known now only to Heaven. Edward the Fifth was strangled in the

Richard the Third was killed in battle. Henry the Seventh wasted away as a miser ought to do, and Henry the Eighth died of carbuncles, fat and fury, while Edward the Sixth died of a decline. Queen Mary is said to have died of "a broken heart," whereas she died of a surfeit, eating too much of black pud-

Old Queen Bess is said to have died of melancholy, from having sacrificed Essex to his enemies.

James the First died of drinking. Charles the First died on the scaffold, and Charles the Second died suddenly, it is said, of apoplexy.

William the Third died from consumptive habits of body, and from the stumbling of his horse. Queen Anne died from her attachment

"strong water," or, in other words, from drunkenness, which the physicians politely called the dropsy.

George the First died of drunkenness

which his physicians as politely called an apoplectic fit. George the Second died of a rupture of the heart, which the periodicals of that day termed a visitation of God. George the Third died as he lived-a

madman. Throughout life he was at least a consistent monarch. George the Fourth died of gluttony and drunkenness. William the Fourth died amidst the

sympathies of his subjects.

the substitution of some food material the Ginza, at Kiobashi, This is really cheaper than wheat, and bearing nearer an immense establishment, having acproportion to the reduced scale of wages | commodations for two thousand cusnow prevalent the world over. When tomers at once. It is owned by a the conventional necessities of life increase in cost laborers' wages diminish, whom it was first opened in 1873. No and suffering and discontent ensue. The rooms are let for lodging purposes, and following comparison will show that corn the patrons are mostly residents of as well as oats is cheaper food than wheat: Oats contain 19.91 per cent. may be seen staring at the unaccustomnourishment; corn, 12.30 per cent., and ed sights about them, to the no small wheat, 14.06 per cent. Taking present amusement of their urban neighbors. Boston market quotations, and each The customer is given a numbered pound of nourishment from oats at fifty- ticket on entering, by which his aceight and one-quarter cents per bushel count with the house is kept. A few costs 9.33c.; from corn at sixty-seven rooms are furnished in semi-foreign cents per bushel, each pound 1 ine and style, but most preserve their Japanese three-quarter cents, while from wheat at character, and the food is almost entirely native. The "bill of fare" includes some twenty different dishes, ranging in price from five to fifteen cents each, the charges depending largely on the state of the fish market. While no meat is served, fowls are cooked in a number of forms, and all kinds of liquors can be obtained. The Matsuda is opened about eight o'clock of wheat in 1975 were 10,000,000 bushels in the morning, and closed at nine or less than that of 1874, showing that half past-nine in the evening. The busiest hours are at midday and after sunset, when the fifty attendants are kept very active by the crowds of hungry and thirsty patrons. To the passer by, the restaurant looks most attractive at night, when the rows of lanterns under the eaves, and the illumination of the whole building, showing

Dom Pedro's Escape. The Emperor of Brazil had a very narrow escape recently. He was standing on the track at Kings Bridge, In a review of Nelson's recent work on Dublin, waiting for the train which imperial majesty was struck by a train -

He quickly inquired of those about him whether there was any place he could was suggested, and the Emperor started off and dashed through the after this crowning feat just in time to

fore narrowly escaped losing the train. Promise and Performance.

The proprietors of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters promise nothing in behalf of this famous tonic and regulating elixir which it will not perform. No presentions irreconcilable with common sense are reade in reference to it but common sense are made in reference to it, but evidence of the most positive nature has been accumulating for over a quarter of a century in its behalf, which proves to be a reliable preventive and curative of malarial diseases and efficient and genial tonic and general corrective, and specially valuable in cases where the bownels liver stomach or urinary organs tion into thought, and then to fix it in form.

All pleasure is more or less imaginative, and our greatest happiness arises

the lunar surfaces may be more or less gaining capped with ice, seems to be gaining favor.

A Family Struck by Lightning.

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We understand there are unprincipled grocers and dealers who palm off on unwary purchasers yeast powder in bulk or loose, for the genuine Dooley's Yeast Powder. For the protection of housekeepers and the public generally, we are authorized to state that the genuine Dooley's Yeast Powder is sold only in cans. Always re-The fac-simile signature of Dooley & Brother, the manufacturers, is plainly printed on each

Kendall's Spavin Cure, discovered by Dr. B. J. Kendall, Enosburgh Falls, Vt., is a won-

CHEW The Celebrated "MATCHLESS Wood Tag Plug THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY, New York, Boston, and Chicago.

Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup has been put to a six years' test in our trade, with the following result : It gives the best of satisfaction to all of our customers, and they testify to that satisfaction by buying far more of it than any other cough remedy, although we keep in stock a large number of that class of me licines, in William Rufus died the death of the fact all that have been heretofore considered most salable. SLAUGHTER & WELLS,

Physicians of high standing unhesitatingly give their indorsement to the use of the Graefenberg-Marshall's Catholicon for all female complaints. The weak and debilitated find wonderful relief from a constant use of this valuable remedy. Sold by all druggists. \$1.50 per bottle. Send for almanacs, Graefenberg Co., New York.

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Oats.....

William the Fourth died amidst the sympathies of his subjects.

A Japanese Eating-House.

The most popular of all the eatingnouses of the capital is the Matsuda, on the Ginza at Kiobashi. This is really





A Hundred Symptoms and One Cure.—There its carcely a symptom of any known disease which the confirmed dyspeptic does not experience. He is billious, nervous, has violent palpitations, as in heart disease, is afflicted with severe headaches, and is either constipated or subject to diarrheal or dysenteric discharges. Every organ and function of the b dy sympathizes with the diseased, half-paralyzed stomach. In all such cases Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient affords immediate relief; effects, if persevered in, a thorough renovation of the digestive organs, and re-stores to healthful activity the whole animal machinery. Sold by all druggists.

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The medical hygiene of the face and skin includes all that the dermatologic and Calliplastic arts have most remarkable. The nove, the eyes, the mouth, etc., etc., are all described with the hygienic acvice suitable to each, and the work is a complete manual of hygiene and cosmetics, the latter being treated as a science combining medicine and chemistry. The writer gives us the analysis of the vile preparations sold by quacks, and accompanies them with remarks well calculated to annul any desire to use cosmetics coming from such a source.

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Sacramento, Cal.



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did me any good. I was restless nights, and had no
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what it has done for me.

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NOTHING EQUAL TO IT. SOUTH SALEM, MASS., Nov. 14, 1876.

SOUTH SALEM, MASS., NOV. 14, 1876.

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